

Spearhead

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No. 282 AUGUST 1992



MELLOR AND THE PRESS HOUNDS: TWIN SYMPTOMS OF THE SAME SICKNESS

(See page 5)

Nationalist Comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news.

Symptom of Euro madness

Palpitations were discernible in Westminster last month when it was anticipated that the Government of Germany was about to slap on a substantial rise in interest rates in order, so it was reported, to stave off inflation. This, so we were told, would necessitate a rise in the cost of borrowing in Britain — just at a time when it was considered that that would be disastrous to our own Government's efforts to revive the economy.

In frantic haste, Chancellor Lamont went running to the Germans with a plea not to make their interest rise too big a one, lest it have the dreaded effects on the British economy that were feared.

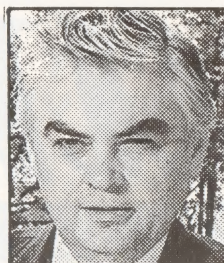
The Germans eventually raised only their discount rate (the rate at which the Bundesbank lends money to the commercial banks) but it kept the key Lombard rate — the equivalent of Britain's base rate — at 9.75 per-cent. Westminster breathed again, but for how long is not known; as the *Daily Mail* leader article on July 17th said, "the

odds are that it will not be long before they (the Germans) turn the interest screw again — with disastrous effect on our recession."

In a world in which sanity ruled, it would be inconceivable that the health of the British economy should depend on the rate at which German banks lent money to their customers. But we are not living in such a sane world; the world in which we dwell is one in which international financial 'orthodoxy' is accepted as the received wisdom to which all politicians and economists must defer. If the German rate had gone up as feared, huge sums of money would have flowed into Germany from foreign investors expecting to profit from higher interest. That would almost certainly have forced Britain's Chancellor to push up our own base rate to persuade speculators not to pull out of the Pound.

But if, as ought to be the case, finance were national instead of international, such a rise in German interest rates would not affect the British economy in the slightest — indeed it could even help it, if it made German goods dearer to import. If finance were national instead of international, and if government were the master of financial forces, British Government would act to prevent investment capital flowing out of Britain to build up Britain's competitors. Interest rates abroad could then be increased to whatever extent foreign governments wished to increase them — without our own economy being harmed in the least.

Furthermore, if government in this



LAMONT
Ran to Germans in
panic

country exercised the desired control over financial forces and regulated them to work for the productive sector of the British economy there would be yet another benefit. Economic growth would be fuelled, not by bankers creating money at interest and thus causing inflation, but by government creating that same money interest-free, and feeding it into the economy as required to generate economic expansion and activity — at just the rate that would keep the sum of money in circulation equal to the value of goods and services created by the energy, brains and ingenuity of the British workforce. In that event there would be no relationship whatever between inflation and bank lending rates, which could, as in the past, be maintained at a far lower level than today.

This is what would happen if we lived in a world which sanity ruled, in which government governed and in which economic prosperity rested, as by all rational criteria it should, upon real material resources and upon the intelligence and industry of the people commanding them.

An aircraft we don't need

In another sector too, decisions in Germany have caused great consternation in the corridors of power in Britain because of the effect they are likely to have here, in this case not only on Britain's economy, but also on the strength of her defences. The Germans have decided to pull out of the international consortium formed to produce the new 'Euro-fighter', a highly sophisticated military aircraft planned and built jointly by themselves, Britain, Italy and Spain. Our own Government is aghast at the Germans' decision, and has tried hard (so far in vain) to make them change their minds.

The fighter was originally conceived during the days of the so-called 'cold war', and it was based on the assumption that the only contingency in which any of the nations concerned would for the foreseeable future be engaged in a major conflict would be an east-west conflagration with themselves as allies and the Soviet Bloc as the enemy. Hence the decision to pool their resources to produce an aircraft which they would use in common.

The German argument is that the collapse of the Soviet Union and the effective ending of the 'cold war', together with any military threat from the East that might have been part of it, has rendered the Eurofighter project an unnecessary luxury, not worth the massive cost.

The British Government's line is that, notwithstanding the virtual disappearance of the Soviet threat, we still live in an unstable world in which there may indeed remain a need for such an aircraft. The conflict in former Yugoslavia is cited as an example of something that might escalate. So are the antagonisms between the Soviet Union's

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THE EURO-FIGHTER

Conceived in support of an outdated strategy

former constituent republics. So are the tensions created by the emergence of Islamic fundamentalism and militancy.

In fact, the German view is the right one and our own Government's view is the wrong one. Even if the 'cold war' scenario that gave rise to the Eurofighter project justified such a venture in the first place (which is highly debatable), the termination of that scenario renders it wholly unjustified now. A future contingency of war in which the British, the Germans, the Italians and the Spaniards found themselves fighting on the same side is in fact much less likely than contingencies in which one or other of those nations was constrained to take independent and unilateral military action in defence of some national interest that was not shared by the remainder. The need therefore is not for some overpriced all-European military aircraft but for nationally produced combat planes that are within the means of the nations in question to design and build themselves. The decisions of the Germans, Italians and Spaniards on these matters are of course their business and not for us to comment upon. What concerns us here is what Britain should be doing, and there is no doubt whatsoever in our minds that what she should be doing is developing her own fighter plane for independent use wherever and whenever her own national interests require.

Most certainly, if such a plane is to be of the required efficiency it will involve an outlay of money considerably bigger than Britain's contribution would have been to the Eurofighter. However, such an outlay would need to be related to the probability of future use of such an aircraft. An all-British plane that cost a lot of money but for which we had a genuine need would be preferable to a European plane which cost Britain less money but whose need was based on obsolete conjecture.

Of course, our own Government is worried, and understandably so, by the danger of redundancies in the British aircraft industry if the Eurofighter is scrapped — redundancies which will of course add to its already considerable unemployment problems. But if that happens, it will only

have itself to blame: it should not in the first place have invested so heavily in a project of such dubious practical value.

Just when will we have a government in this country that realises that national defence which depends on foreigners is not national defence at all?

What happens to unfit, sluggish nations

Health Minister Mrs. Virginia Bottomley last month issued a White Paper sounding the alarm on the general state of unfitness prevailing among the British people and calling for a series of new measures aimed at rectifying this unhappy condition, among them being greater pursuit of exercise and good diet, together with a state-sponsored campaign of national health education. At about the same time, a report issued from the Devon area based on a survey of local schoolchildren found these youngsters to be appallingly out of condition, mainly on account of hours spent watching television and grossly insufficient body exercise. This too urged greater health education and an extension of the hours given to PE periods at school.

To Mrs. Bottomley's manifesto for better health, we are inclined to react by saying: Your party has been the party of government over the past 13 years — what has it been doing all this time? The same could be said in response to all other recent revelations of Britain's state of national unfitness. Precisely what is new? These trends should have been known about for decades, yet suddenly people are talking about them as if they constituted some startling discovery of the hitherto undisclosed. Again and again in the columns of this magazine over the years, we have urged that something should be done about the sluggish physical state of so much of the British population, particularly among the younger age-groups, where the highest physical standards ought to prevail. Across these years, the 'establishment' has wallowed in the most depressing complacency over the matter and taken no positive steps to do anything about it. Now, it appears, some of its representatives are

waking up to a danger that should have been recognised and tackled a long time ago.

Against these calls for a campaign of national fitness there is of course the opposite doctrine, which has been aired in a number of newspaper and magazine articles. This is that, desirable though physical health and fitness may be, they should be regarded as strictly matters for the individual. The individual in a democracy, the doctrine goes, possesses certain fundamental human rights, one of which is the right to neglect and abuse the body and be unhealthy should he or she wish to do so. The state, by intervening over such matters and telling the individual to give greater attention to body care, is intruding upon territory where it has no right to intrude. Therefore there should be no national health and fitness campaigns; each person should be able to make his or her decision as to what way of life he or she should lead in respect of attention (or lack of it) to physical welfare.

Well, no doubt this latter doctrine is a perfectly legitimate one, and who is to argue whether, in terms of strict moral principle, it is right or wrong? We suppose that people will be debating for the next thousand years over these contrasting viewpoints, and even at the end of that time the debate will not be conclusively resolved.

Only this can be said: Other factors being equal, when nations dedicated to universal health and fitness compete, whether in peace or war, with those disposed to leave such matters to individual choice, there can be no doubt which will be victorious and which will be defeated and go under. The laws of survival on this planet will, at the end of the day, prove more decisive than any laws based on abstract principle or theory. The strong will emerge successful from struggle and will have a future; the weak will be destroyed in that struggle and will have no future. And when nature has decided that contest it will not avail the latter to protest that its principles and theories were the correct ones all along.

Those 'Diaries'

It has always been our habit to react with suspicion and scepticism whenever news breaks that some hitherto unearthed 'documents' of historical importance have suddenly come to light after many years, even decades, in which nobody knew they existed. Such revelations can of course occasionally be genuine, and we should not judge them until we know something about them. But it is much more often than not true that the reason documents have remained undetected in the past is that they have never in fact existed, and that their 'discovery' now is the work of media operatives who are in the business of making money out of sensationalism or, alternatively, of finding fresh ways to keep alive stories, myths and legends in which they have a political or ideological interest. Sometimes of course, both motives contrib-

Contd. overleaf

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from prev. page)

ute to the same result.

When some years ago it was announced that the alleged diaries of Adolf Hitler had been dug up, it needed little insight to recognise immediately that this was a 'con'. Anyone among the numerous historians acquainted with the life and work of the German leader ought to have known that it was unlikely in the extreme that he ever would have had the time to write such daily chronicles even if, as was equally unlikely, he had been of the disposition to do so. And since book after book, written by friends as well as foes, has scrutinised with the closest attention almost every hourly detail of his work schedule during the crucial years leading up to and during World War II when he was involved in decisions of massive historical consequence, without any reference to his having compiled diaries, it was reasonable to suppose with 99.9 per-cent certainty that he never did so. It did not require any specialist erudition to come to this conclusion; it was overwhelmingly a matter of simple common sense. In fact, a short time after these 'diaries' were reported to have appeared, it was established that they were a forgery, and this was admitted even by those who at first had attested to their authenticity.



GOEBBELS

Hitler's former Propaganda Minister is seen here broadcasting on German radio. Why would his 'diaries' have gathered dust in Moscow for so many years when their publication would have benefitted the Soviet cause?

Now, lo and behold! We are told that new 'diaries' by Hitler's Propaganda Minister Dr. Josef Goebbels have suddenly turned up, having been discovered in archives in Moscow 47 years after the end of the war and are being serialised by the *Sunday Times*. That paper's editor, Andrew Neil, justifies his decision to publicise the 'diaries'

on the grounds that they will serve a good cause by revealing, even more than anything published previously, what a dreadful fellow the Doctor was. In that case, one thinks, what would the Soviet authorities have been doing sitting on them all these many years instead of making them known to the world and further vindicating Russia's war against Nazi Germany?

A mere glance at these 'diaries' is enough to confirm the suspicion that they are about as genuine as the Hitler ones announced back in the 1980s. Much attention has been focused on Goebbels' references in them to the events of *Kristallnacht* in November 1938, when Jewish synagogues and business premises in Germany were set on fire following the assassination of a German diplomat Ernst vom Rath in Paris. According to the 'diaries', Goebbels writes: "Bravo! Bravo" and says: "I report the situation to the Führer. He decides: let the demonstrations keep going. Pull back the police. The Jews should be made to feel the wrath of the people. That is right. I give the relevant instructions to the police and party..."

Was Goebbels likely to have reacted in this way to the events of that night? Let us leave aside the question of his inner feelings on the matter, for they can only be questions of pure conjecture and are likely to be interpreted differently by anti-Nazis and Nazi sympathisers. Let us instead concentrate on the reality acknowledged by all, of whatever allegiance: that Josef Goebbels was a man of extremely high intelligence and a master of the art of propaganda. Are we really to suppose that such a man would see any benefit to Germany and its leadership in such orgies of hooliganism and destruction? Would not these developments run counter to everything that the Nazi Government had been striving to demonstrate to the world over the past few years, noticeably by means of the Berlin Olympics two years earlier: that life in Germany was civilised, orderly, decent and entirely different in every way to that depicted by her adversaries in the foreign press? Forget for a moment whether or not this was the actual reality; what is to the point is that it must surely have been the image of Germany that her Minister of Propaganda wanted to project both to the world outside and to her own people inside. And yet we are expected to believe that Goebbels reacted to the flames of *Kristallnacht* with the cry of "Bravo! Bravo!" and that, according to his account, Hitler, himself no fool in the business of propaganda, decided that the arsonists should be allowed to proceed uninterfered with!

That millions of media-indoctrinated cretins should swallow this is no surprise, but thinking people might be expected to know better.

Britain's self-appointed censors

While we are on the subject of the late Dr. Goebbels, there is another interesting

story that came to light last month. In *The Independent* on Monday, the 6th July, an extraordinary headline read: 'Jews attack publisher of Irving book'. The report which followed stated that: "Jewish community leaders are outraged that a biography of Josef Goebbels, Hitler's propagandist, which is being written by the controversial historian David Irving, is to be published by Macmillan later this year."

The report went on to say that:-

"The publishing company is to face pressure from the Yad Vashem Trust, an influential Jewish lobby group which keeps historical records of the Holocaust, to abandon the Irving book. If that fails, booksellers will be urged not to stock or promote it."

"Last month, the trust successfully campaigned to get a self-published Irving book, *Hitler's War*, removed from display in bookstores, including branches of W.H. Smith, Waterstone's and Dillon's. In it, the author claimed that Auschwitz was not an extermination camp and that the Holocaust was a propaganda hoax by the British."

Those in the know have been aware of it for years but when it is publicly admitted in a national daily newspaper it could indicate that something strange and perhaps momentous is happening. Jewish media censorship, exercised by means of pressure (some would go so far as to call it intimidation) of publishers and booksellers is at last coming out into the open.

Apparently, the publishers and booksellers in question have not been the only ones to come on the receiving end of this Jewish pressure. The Jews are also extremely upset with the *Sunday Times* for its editor's decision to engage David Irving for his work in deciphering the Goebbels 'Diaries' referred to earlier. In a report in the *Jewish Chronicle* on July 17th there appeared the heading '*Sunday Times* comes under pressure', under which was a report saying that:

"As anger at the *Sunday Times* decision to hire David Irving to decipher the Goebbels Diaries continued to grow this week, Jewish leaders urged Home Secretary Kenneth Clarke to take action against Holocaust deniers."

The report went on to state that newsagents in Jewish areas were reporting that hundreds of customers were cancelling their *Sunday Times* orders — no doubt in protest against the paper's connection with Irving. The *JC* went on to say that:-

"The growing menace of Holocaust revisionism topped the agenda when a high-level delegation from the Board of Deputies (of British Jews) met Home Secretary Kenneth Clarke this week..."

"Mr. Clarke agreed to give serious consideration to the Board's proposals to toughen the race-hate laws, including the creation of a new offence of group defamation. This, legal experts say, would provide a new weapon with which to crack down on Holocaust revisionists."

Crack down? What kind of language is

Protesters to demand company abandons plan to print Goebbels biography by historian working on diaries

Jews attack publisher of Irving book

JEWISH community leaders are outraged that a biography of Joseph Goebbels will be published

By Rosie Waterhouse

tained access to the archives after being introduced by a Sunday Times journalist

"The Jewish community will be incensed by this, just as the Sunday Times has been"

publisher or newspaper is to be deprecated," Mr Barshack said.

Asked whether the Goebbels diaries contained anything which might be useful to historians

NOT OUR HEADLINES — THEIRS!

Above: From *The Independent* (July 6th); Right: From the *Jewish Chronicle* (July 17th).

Sunday Times comes under pressure

By JULIAN KOSOFF

As anger at the Sunday Times decision to hire David Irving to de-

The statement, in response to JC enquiries, added: "The poster campaign involved sites chosen at random — they were most emphatically

the newspaper's Wapping HQ. Historian Martin Gilbert told the Jewish Care AGM, this week that Holocaust denial should become a

new weapon with which to crack-down on Holocaust revisionists. According to Board defence director Mike Whine, the main purpose of the

this? To us it sounds suspiciously like a gag on free speech. If there are people who dislike the theory, now gathering credence among historians all over the world, that the Holocaust never occurred, surely it is up to them to debate the matter and prove the theory wrong by presentation of arguments and facts. That is the traditional way in which we are supposed to deal with questions of public controversy in Britain and the western democracies. And yet here we have a group of people who, far from being willing to engage in any such debate, are putting it to our Home Secretary that laws should be introduced to prohibit any statement that the Holocaust did not occur — on the grounds that it amounts to 'race hate', presumably against the Jews. Another member of 'the faith', historian and Churchill biographer Martin Gilbert, was said in the same report to have told the Jewish Care AGM that week that "Holocaust denial should become a criminal offence."

For a long time the British people have been willing to make their homeland a haven for Jews, usually because in the first place they have been persuaded that those Jews have been fleeing from persecution. Certainly, the Jews have encountered in this country a tolerance that they have seldom found elsewhere. To all tolerance, however, there is a limit. If it becomes widely known that a section of the Jewish community is setting itself up as the arbiter of what views may or may not be circulated in print in Britain, the tolerant attitude traditionally shown towards this minority is likely to undergo a dramatic change. Britons do not like to be told what books they may read, and if they sense that a group of people — moreover a group to which over the generations they have given hospitality and kindness — is attempting to dictate to them over such matters they are liable to become very angry.

This is not a time at which Jews ought to take too much for granted the goodwill they have long enjoyed in this country. The Guinness affair of a year or so back is still fresh in public memory. More recently there have been the exposures of the crooked

dealings of the late and unlamented Sir Robert Maxwell, who shamelessly robbed the pension funds of his loyal employees to plug holes in the crumbling edifice of his business empire. It would be unwise in this climate for Jewish bodies like the Yad Vashem Trust and the Board of Deputies to behave as if they had some special licence to regulate the reading matter of the British public and to determine the nature and enforcement of British laws.

We are, as has been stated, a very tolerant people. But there is a point at which our tolerance is liable to break.

The Mellor scandal: a symptom of degeneration

Should there be a law in Britain, as there is in France, to protect the private lives of public figures from press exposure? Yes, a great many of our contemporary politicians will cry. No, will be the chorus coming forth from the world of journalism. Both responses are, of course, predictable. Every MP who has a bird (or a boy) in the closet fears that, in the wake of the recent revelations concerning government minister David Mellor, he may be next on the list; even those who, like the Prime Minister, have no such skeletons in the cupboard so far as we know, are inextricably part of a system of moral decadence and corruption in which key places are occupied by philanderers, covert queers and other such low life, and depend for the survival of the system on the decadence not being exposed too glaringly to the light of day. The story of Mellor's bedroom frolics with ex-escort girl Antonia de Sancha reflects not only on the 'Minister of Fun' himself but on the Premier who appointed him. John and David are known to be 'good friends'. In defending Mellor, Major is defending both his own standards of friendship and his own judgement in choice of colleagues. Understandably irritated by disclosures that reflect unfavourably on both, he may be expected to join with those across the political spectrum who would prefer that such matters be hushed up — if necessary by legislation.

The ladies and gentlemen of the press, on the other hand, might equally be expected to

react angrily and indignantly to a proposition which could deprive them of a vital source of employment, excitement and expanded readership and circulation income. An industry which depends so heavily on keeping the public entertained with sleaze and trivia — as convenient diversions from matters of grave national importance — will not want to have one of its most profitable commodities removed from the market. This consideration aside, newspaper writers feel affronted by any restriction of their absolute right to be the self-appointed arbiters of what it is good, or not good, for the public to be informed about. In the positions they occupy, they enjoy a privilege that is denied to the vast bulk of the population, and they are not going to surrender such a privilege without a fight.

In this press attitude there is, of course, the most monumental humbug. Intrusions into people's privacy are sanctified by the familiar cry about "the public's right to know." Yet on matters of far more serious importance, matters involving cover-ups of activities dangerously detrimental to the national interest — such as racial disorders and crime figures, the machinations of international finance and the backstairs manoeuvrings aimed at railroading Britain into European Union — journalists are only too happy to deny the public its "right to know."

Does it matter what a politician does in private as long as he is good at his job (an assumption about David Mellor that we do not incidentally share)? As good answer as any came from Mellor's father-in-law, who said: "If he'll cheat on my daughter he'll cheat on our country." Precisely.

But there has to be a better system for monitoring the behaviour of public servants than the snooping of the sensationalist press as it operates at present — a press that is just as likely to use false scandal to destroy upright public men as it will use true scandal to destroy worthless ones such as Mellor.

The occupation by specimens like Mellor of the highest offices in the land and the purely self-interested campaigns of the media to expose him are both symptoms of a common disease: a degeneration in British life that leaves almost nothing untouched.

A MASTER OF CATCH-PHRASE AND CLICHÉ

The Prime Minister, says JOHN TYNDALL, has only been in 10 Downing Street for just over a year and a half, but he has already developed an impressive repertoire of fashionable code-words and pseudo-arguments of the kind used by politicians to lead the people, blindfolded, into European Union

THE depressing establishmentarian orthodoxy and manifest personal third-rateness that have been evident in every word and gesture coming from John Major since he assumed the premiership at the end of 1990 were perfectly underlined in an article appearing under his name in the *Daily Mail* on the 8th July. Choosing as the title of the article 'Why I'm determined never to become a Little Englander', Mr. Major straightaway demonstrated his eagerness to be seen latching onto the conventional jargon with which politicians of the day present their credentials as obedient followers of current norms. He was of course, in case anyone has not guessed, affirming his commitment to the cause of Britain in Europe.

The history of the phrase 'Little Englander' is probably not known to the majority of people who now recite it like well-trained parrots whenever the debate on Europe occurs. It came into use during the days of the flowering of Britain's imperial power, and it betokened a contempt for those in this country who were deaf to the appeal of imperial greatness and regarded our nation's vast worldwide possessions and spheres of interest as unwanted appendages which it would be proper to cast off at the earliest convenient moment so that we may shrink back to our original status as a small island off the north-west coast of Europe with no major role to play in the world as a great nation in our own right.

When this is understood, it will perhaps be recognised that the Euro-enthusiasts of today are much closer to being the descendants of the Little Englanders of yesterday than those of us who oppose British participation in European Union, and to whom they attach this label. The drive towards Europe which began in the early post-war period of British politics depended for much of its impetus and plausibility on two basic assumptions, then as now neither rational nor proven. These were:-

(1) That Britain's Empire and Commonwealth network was destined inevitably to fall apart, thus reducing us to a mere European island stripped of overseas spheres of

influence, which could not be recaptured under any circumstances.

(2) That in this latter position we would be too small, too poor and too weak for it to be possible for us to exist as an independent and self-reliant nation, and that therefore we would require to be part of a large economic (and later political) bloc which would replace the Empire and Commonwealth — that bloc being of course Europe.

The first of these two assumptions can be regarded as a classic statement of the Little Englander position as it was understood when the term first came into use, while the second would seem to be its logical corollary. It is therefore at best out of abysmal ignorance, and at worst out of wilful dishonesty, that today's champions of the European cause berate their opponents with a term that applies much more accurately and correctly to themselves. They, the Eurozealots, are in fact the true Little Englanders; and Mr. Major is very much one of their number.

WAFFLE

This catch-phrase apart, the Prime Minister's article consists of little more than a mind-numbing litany of slogans and clichés that might have come straight off a conveyor belt of fashionable political waffle. "In the wake of the rejection by the Danes of the Maastricht Treaty," Mr. Major says, "Europe needs a lead. And it is Britain which will have to provide it." Why does Europe need a lead and why must Britain provide it? The Premier seems to be able to think of no more persuasive answer than that we are about to assume the presidency of Europe that is due to us by rotation. By such devastating rhetoric is the case for Europe presented!

Mr. Major then turns to "those who would like to see Britain standing alone outside Europe." And he continues: "But they should be in no doubt; the consequences of leaving Europe would be disastrous."

Why so? Because, the Premier says, "Today, two thirds of our trade is with the European Community. Britain wins more than 40 per-cent of all Japanese investment

in the EC..."

It should require no more than elementary standards of deduction to realise that the fact of two-thirds of our trade being with the EC means absolutely nothing. What counts, in economic terms, is not how much a nation trades with this part of the world and how much with that, but that nation's overall economic performance, prosperity and success. And of course Britain, being a member of the EC and subject to its trading rules, is going to trade much more with Europe than with countries outside Europe, such as New Zealand and Australia. What is much more to the point is whether it is in her interests to do so. Nothing that has happened in the 19 years since we joined the EC suggests that it is.

As for the question of Japanese investment in Britain, it is incumbent on Mr. Major to demonstrate: (1) that there would not be this investment if Britain were not in the EC; and (2) Much more to the point, that it is good for us for business in this country to be under Japanese ownership rather than British ownership! In fact, the Japs invest more money in Britain than elsewhere in Europe purely because the British Government is less resistant than other European governments to having large slices of domestic industries under foreign ownership and control. Membership of the EC has little, if anything, to do with it.

"But more than that," says Mr. M., as if dismissing economics and trade to a position of secondary importance, "we would be giving up any prospect of leading Europe. The rest of the Community would not stand still. They would carry on taking decisions which affected us fundamentally as a trading nation. I do not want to see Britain surrendering her influence in Europe."

REQUIREMENTS OF LEADERSHIP

Yes, it seems as if the further our Premier proceeds the greater his flights into fantasy and inanity become. When it comes to 'leading Europe', there is only one practical way of doing this, even assuming that we want to do it: that is to be the strongest European power. The realities of geography

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and population size, and of the economic strength to which they contribute, completely rule out any possibility of Britain leading Europe. Likewise do they rule that there is only one nation able to lead Europe, and that is Germany. Britain entrapped in Europe and forsaking her former Old Commonwealth connections, cannot possibly be a power equal to Germany, let alone in a position to 'lead' a Europe that includes Germany. Britain by leaving the EC and re-establishing her Old Commonwealth connections could indeed become part of a bloc of a power at least equal to Germany (presuming that, along with that switch of policy, there were measures to develop the full economic strength of which such a bloc could become capable); but — and here is the essence of the argument — such a power, were it to be built up, would not be 'European'; it would be an oceanic world power with one part of it, albeit a very important part, lying on the offshore limits of Europe — something very different.

And what of the countries of the EC taking decisions from which Britain was excluded. What if they do? As it is, they can overrule Britain by majority vote on European councils. And if we examine Mr. Major's claim that such decisions affect us as a trading nation, two questions might be asked: First, has Sweden's place as a nation outside the European Community affected her trade with nations inside? If so, it would seem that the enormous numbers of Volvo and Saab motor cars and Volvo and Scania lorries on our roads are a figment of this writer's imagination; second, if Britain is outside Europe and trading much more with the rest of the world, particularly with the Old Commonwealth, is it not a fact that what affects us as a trading nation will depend less and less on decisions made by the European Community? Conversely, could it not be argued that the greater Britain's trade is with Old Commonwealth nations the more influence she will have in any decisions made in consort with those nations? And is it not more desirable that we influence decisions in the latter category, where naturally complementary economic interests are involved, than that we do those in the former?

But there is even more to come from Mr. Major in the way of the comic and the absurd. Reverting to the term used in the title of the article, he goes on to say: "We must not become a Little England, impoverished, derided, bereft of hope, languishing on the sidelines of history..."

Here we have a Prime Minister of a country whose economic situation is visibly worsening every day, whose domestic industries are being driven to the wall, where bankruptcies are breaking all records, a large part of whose towns and cities are taking on the look of wastelands, upon which most of the outside world looks with a combination of contempt and pity, and whose political rulers, including Major himself, have left its people with little hope,

telling us that that we must not become impoverished, derided and bereft of hope! Does Mr. Major have any conception of how ridiculous he sounds? Evidently not, because, warming to his theme, he goes on to talk of refusing to let Britain be "the wallflower of Europe," and continuing: "If we are 'in', we must be at the centre" (news for those who passed their school geography exams!). Can our Premier really not conduct the Euro debate at any higher level? Or does he simply presume that those reading his article are just children, who must be spoken to in a combination of nursery rhyme and parable?

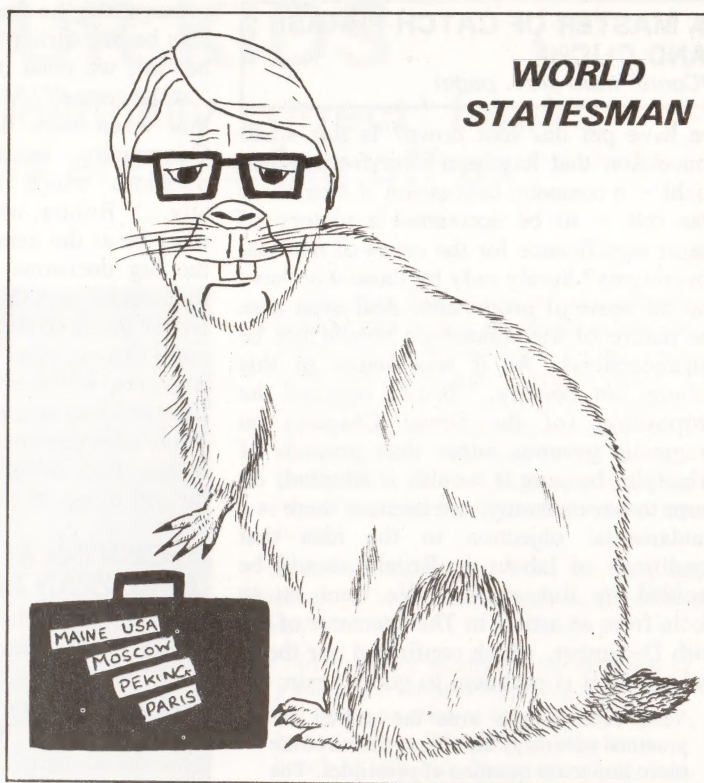
MAASTRICHT

But it is time now for Mr. Major to remind everyone, lest they forget, of his European 'triumphs'. Speaking of the Maastricht Conference last December, he boasts:-

"We resisted attempts to put Brussels in charge of foreign policy and law and order. We demanded a right to decide at a later date whether or not we wanted to sign up to a single European currency. We put our foot down on the idea of a Social Chapter in the Treaty. And we fought for safeguards in the Treaty to stop too much power going to the centre and to the Commission."

To which the instant and spontaneous response is: "Big deal!" Mr. Major is telling us that we should consider ourselves fortunate to have a Prime Minister who has (according to his own account at least) been able to succeed in negotiating for Britain rights and prerogatives that its people have taken for granted as being theirs for the last several centuries. That we should be so lucky!

But are his claims justified even in these respects? Brussels may, just for the moment, not be able to dictate our foreign policy as a federal Government of the USA might dictate the foreign relations of that country's constituent states. But it can scarcely be denied that Britain is under ever-increasing pressure to make her foreign policy decisions in conformity with EC desires and that, given the types of official that prevails at the Foreign Office, it is increasingly improbable that she will act in defiance of



WORLD STATESMAN

THE GALLOPING MAJOR

Our Prime Minister as *Spearhead's* cartoonist sees him. He has monumental problems piling up at home, but his preference seems to be for spending his time jetting about the world posturing as an international figure. Since taking office at the end of 1990 he has been a spectacular failure as leader of Britain, but for travel abroad he must have come close to breaking all records. Apart from his liking for overseas engagements, Mr. Major is showing himself to be an expert in the fashionable waffle that today is the trademark of the successful politician.

that pressure as time goes on. Indeed, if there is one brake on our disposition to synchronise foreign policy with that of Europe it is the yet still stronger disposition of Conservative Governments to synchronise it with the foreign policy of the United States. Of a truly national and independent foreign policy Britain today has very little in terms of political will, even if such a concept still exists on paper.

And what of law and order? Mr. Major's claim that the EC is not in charge of those things in so far as they affect Britain is, at the most generous estimate, a mere half-truth. Already, a large part of British law is obliged to conform to European Community law, and if any indication of this be required we can find it in pressures applied by our own Government against the Isle of Man in respect of legislation against birching, homosexual acts and the death penalty. In all cases the rationale for these pressures has been explained by Government spokesmen as stemming from the need to conform to European Community norms. In hundreds of other departments, major and minor, the same tendency has been revealed.

That Britain 'put its foot down' on the idea of a Social Chapter in the Maastricht Treaty must be of small comfort even to those who believe that we will not in due time retreat from this position. So what if

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A MASTER OF CATCH-PHRASE AND CLICHÉ

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we have put our foot down? Is this small concession that has been won from Maasticht — a cosmetic concession if ever there was one — to be accounted a victory of major significance for the cause of national sovereignty? Surely only by those who have lost all sense of proportion. And even here the nature of the concession should not be misunderstood. As it was stated in this column last January, "Britain opposed the proposition (of the Social Chapter) on pragmatic grounds rather than grounds of principle: because it would, if adopted, do harm to her economy, not because there is a fundamental objection to the idea that conditions of labour in Britain should be decided by foreigners." We went on to quote from an article in *The Spectator* of the 14th December, which confirmed our thesis and which it is pertinent to quote again:-

"But even in this area the search for practical advantage has utterly obscured the more important question of principles. The argument was conducted not in terms of whether Europe should have the right to dictate such areas of legislation, but merely in terms of whether the particular type of legislation outlined in the draft treaty was likely to be good or bad for the economy. Had the Social Chapter been full, instead, of suggestions from the Adam Smith Institute, one senses that Mr. Major would have passed it without a qualm."

NO REPUDIATION OF EURO-CURRENCY

And what of the boast that "We demanded a right to decide at a later date whether or not we wanted to sign up to a single European currency"? All that this means is that Mr. Major succeeded in convincing his European colleagues that it would be politically suicidal for him to commit Britain to a single European currency at that stage. He never repudiated such a policy *per se*, as it would have been the correct and honest thing to do, but merely stalled over the matter of a decision on it. It should hardly need stating that if it is wrong for Britain to make the decision to adopt a single European currency now it will always be wrong for her to do so. Pretending that some circumstance might arise in the future to change that issue is to engage in mere wishful thinking, because the only such circumstance remotely conceivable is that Mr. Major and his friends may later feel that the British people have been so rotted by Euro propaganda (to which they will have contributed in generous measure) that the adoption of a single currency would not arouse the hornet's nest of opposition here in this country that it most certainly would now. So much for his "right to decide."

When Mr. Major talks of having "fought for safeguards in the Treaty to stop too much power going to the centre..." he is engaging in a self-contradiction of which it

is surprising he does not seem to be aware. Has he not earlier told us that, if we are to be 'in', we must be "at the centre"? Why "at the centre"? Mr. Major seems to answer this when says that it is there that the Community would "carry on taking decisions which affected us fundamentally..." Britain, our Premier clearly thinks, must be at the centre because that is where the big decisions are made. But the next moment he says that we must stop too much power going to the centre. Does Mr. Major really know what he wants? Or is he just engaging in the *doublespeak* which Orwell illustrated so succinctly in *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, whereby one can say something which means two different and wholly contradictory things at the same time?

DECISIONS AT 'EUROPEAN LEVEL'

Something of the same flavour of rhetoric is employed when Mr. Major goes on to speak of the kind of Europe he will be working for during Britain's presidency. "It must," he says, "be a Europe where only those decisions which have to be taken at a European level are taken there. For the rest, I want power to remain with national governments. So that's what I shall be fighting for." And he concludes this point by adding: "And I shall be pressing Brussels to get rid of the unnecessarily intrusive directives pushed through in the past."

One wonders here if the Prime Minister really understands what he is saying. In effect, he is acknowledging that there are decisions which have to be taken at a European level and not a national level, and that there are intrusive directives that are necessary. One cannot possibly make such acknowledgements and at the same time claim that Britain while being a member of a Community that makes such decisions and issues such directives is a sovereign state — unless of course one is in the realm of *doublespeak* again!

And what decisions "have to be taken at a European level"? What directives from Brussels are not "unnecessarily intrusive"? And who will rule on such questions? Mr. Major would help us if he told us, but he doesn't. All he says is: "We don't want to be over-regulated by anyone: not by local government, not by Whitehall — and least of all by Brussels. Note again, we don't want to be 'over-regulated' by Brussels — which, translated into plain English, means that some degree of regulation from that quarter is acceptable — otherwise why would the prefix 'over-' be used by the Prime Minister? Note also that 'over-regulation' by local government, by Whitehall and by Brussels are placed in the same category, albeit with the concession that the latter is judged the least desirable of the three. For such small mercies are we supposed to be grateful!

FURTHER AIMS

Towards the end of his article Mr. Major

lists some further aims he sets for Europe, all of which amount to no more than pretty word-spinning and vapid sentiment. Europe, he says, must be open to new members; it must not, he insists, be a 'rich man's club'; it must be a Europe which lives within its means. During the next six months, he says, we hope to make progress on all these fronts. Once again, there is a call for the elusive chimera of British leadership. "Never," says the Prime Minister, "did we stand to gain more from that challenge." And he continues:-

"Our history makes us uniquely well placed to do so — not just in Europe, but throughout the world. There is our special relationship with America, which we must preserve and strengthen; and our leading part in NATO, the defence alliance that has maintained peace for nearly two generations.

"Then there is our involvement in the Group of Seven major industrial democracies, whose annual summit is taking place this week; our ancient ties with the Commonwealth, which allow us to work for democracy across the globe; and our place in the European Community, on which so much attention is focused."

What can one say when one has regained one's breath after all this magnificent verbiage? Where can one start? Special relationship with America? Does anyone in politics still seriously believe this to be anything more than a euphemism for 51st state status for Britain? Does anyone seriously imagine that America views this relationship as any more 'special' than it views its relationship with at least a dozen other nations, including three or four in Europe? Leading part in NATO? Who does John think he's kidding? NATO has always been led by the United States and Britain is just a pawn in it. Besides, NATO has now become totally superfluous now: that the 'threat' from the East, which it was designed to counter, has collapsed to the point at which it is no longer credible even to those who believed in it in the first place. NATO maintained the peace for nearly two generations? Wrong, Mr. Major. What has maintained the peace for nearly two generations (assuming you mean the absence of war on a world scale) is the fact that Soviet Russia never for one second considered staging an invasion of the West, with or without NATO to stop her. But even if she had, she has ceased to exist today, and defensive alliances against her have become totally redundant. Mr. Major, like his predecessor, just does not seem to be capable of registering the changes in the world that are taking place around him.

As for the Commonwealth, it is difficult to imagine a more fatuous statement than that its purpose is to allow Britain to work for democracy across the globe. However, we must make allowances for our Premier, who has climbed to the highest office by soothing his followers into trances with doggerel like this, and we must appreciate

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that such practices can become habit-forming.

So, we have the European Community; we have the Anglo-American 'special relationship'; we have NATO; we have the Group of Seven; not least, we have the Commonwealth which allows us to work for democracy across the globe. No matter if none of these institutions as presently constituted contributes a gnat's eyelash to

any solution of the crippling problems now besetting Britain, just think what scope they provide for our dear Mr. Major to strut from conference to conference, from banquet to banquet, from aeroplane to aeroplane and from TV studio to TV studio playing the role of the great world statesman before the eyes of an appreciative humanity!

It would perhaps not be fair to end this article without allowing our Prime Minister

his closing words. "At this crucial turning point in Europe's history," he concludes, "I do not intend to retreat to the sidelines. The future of our continent matters far too much to this country. Our past is a story that points to a successful future in Europe. And that is a future I will fight for, at home and abroad."

One feels that further comment would be unkind.

THE MADNESS OF MAASTRICHT

UNIVERSITY STUDENT highlights some areas in which compliance with the Treaty will make Britain's economic recovery impossible

SHOULD the financiers and internationalists manage to overcome that irksome problem of public opinion, as expressed by the Danish people in their referendum, and carry on with their drive towards political, economic and monetary union within the EC, there are many dire consequences for Britain which, not unsurprisingly, our mass media have failed to highlight.

The political impact of union has hardly been discussed at all. The Maastricht Treaty proposed that citizens of member states become 'citizens of the Union'. On the Continent there exists a vague notion, dating back to the Holy Roman Empire, of an overall authority, a central figurehead; essentially a feudal overlord. This Euro-centralist notion is alien to British history and the British character.

Far more damaging are the economic conditions laid down as necessary before the adoption of a single currency by the end of the decade. If Britain is to join — which surely is the object of the Major Government — inflation here, currently hovering between 4 per-cent and 4½ per-cent, will have to be brought closer to the European average, in other words reduced to approximately 2-3 per-cent. Unfortunately, Britain suffers from probably the worst credit culture in Europe. The use of credit cards and the availability of instant loans continue unabated. The Government has suffered from a collective psychosis which has led it to think that the rate of interest (the price of money) is the only available tool of monetary policy. Even this has been compromised by our joining the Exchange Rate Mechanism. Now our economic prospects depend very largely upon the Germans, currently suffering enormous problems with unification.

The Tories used to claim that inflation stemmed from powerful unions demanding excessive pay deals. After thirteen years of Tory Government union power has been

effectively smashed, yet the inflationary culture remains in the usurer's paradise that is modern Britain. The Government's response to this inflationary problem has been high interest rates, which have pushed thousands of businesses into bankruptcy and have made millions of workers redundant. Controls on credit, such as forcing the banks to keep a proportion of assets and not create credit from them, obviously smack too much of firm government. The nationalist solution of a single central bank, issuing money interest-free to finance expansion in accordance with growth potential, is anathema to the Tory mind.

GROWTH IMPOSSIBLE UNDER PRESENT POLICY

Chancellor Lamont claimed recently that he expected to see 3-4 per-cent annual growth in the economy in the near future.

The only way this could be achieved — by lowering interest rates (as and when the ERM allows) — would lead to such inflation due to a re-emergence of the credit boom that the Maastricht conditions on inflation could not be met. For the inflation target to be adhered to, given this insane system, a maximum growth level of 1-2 per-cent is the best that can be hoped for. Thus the trade deficit will probably worsen, as Britain falls even further behind its competitors. For the first quarter of 1992, Britain's balance of payments deficit was £2.6 billion. That is a daily loss overseas of more than £28 million: the equivalent of every man, woman and child throwing 50p over the channel every day. At present trends, unemployment will most certainly soon rise to over three million. Thus will continue the Government habit of spending one-tenth of its budget (£20 billion in lost tax revenues) to keep

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CITY PANIC

Scene at the London Stock Exchange last month as Germany's decision to raise interest rates sparked off frantic share dealing. As long as Britain is tied to the European Exchange Rate Mechanism economic recovery in this country is going to be a pipe dream.

THE MADNESS OF MAASTRICHT

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one-tenth of the workforce unemployed. The capitalist free-for-all also means that investment flows overseas into the more profitable markets of the Far East, where much of the labour is still of the slave variety. Thus the Government stands by while 'British' financiers invest in British redundancies.

As explained above, such a large scale of unemployment is very expensive. For the financial year 1992/3 the Government has a Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) of £28 billion, which is 4.5 per-cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The PSBR is the gap between government revenue and expenditure, which has to be raised by borrowing. The Maastricht conditions state that the PSBR must be no more than 3 per-cent of GDP. At present, this would mean a reduction in the deficit of over £9 billion. However, the PSBR is expected by all analysts to rise; so the eventual cutback could total perhaps £20 billion.

GOVERNMENT'S DILEMMA

How is the Government going to raise £20 billion? The tax burden has already risen under the Tories. On ideological grounds, Lamont rules out a further increase. So

Britain may suffer a massive rise in VAT. However, during the first year of this, inflation will be boosted. Therefore a large VAT increase is unlikely. The axe will have to fall on government expenditure. One is reminded of the German Government of Chancellor Brüning in the early 1930s, whose only response to the depression was to implement swingeing budget cuts.

Probably the axe will fall on that traditional first turkey of Christmas, the defence budget. The Tories have succeeded in dismantling much of our defensive capacity and yet still winning the 'defence debate', only because under a Labour Government the dismantling process would be even worse. Just to look at the senior service, the Royal Navy has lost over one third of its surface fleet since 1979, and is woefully under-equipped in the essential areas of maintenance, refuelling and amphibious assault. Now it is proposed to slash the submarine fleet. The Army is to see many of its proudest regiments cut or merged, while the RAF still awaits a new front-line fighter. Further cuts will leave Britain utterly impotent.

The nation's 'mainstream' backbench politicians lack the vision or the will to prevent the drive towards Euro-Union, even if some of them are at the moment voicing token protests against it. As for the higher echelons, these are almost entirely corrupted

by the influence of Money Power, which lies behind the movement towards European integration. But for Britain, political, economic and monetary union with Europe would spell disaster, with just one aspect of this the massive budget cuts which the Government would be forced to introduce. A depression on the scale of the early 1930s could ensue.

There is of course a solution: an independent national government running an independent national economy. A British Nationalist Government would quit the EC, reform the banking system so as to prohibit the creation of money as loans, halt overseas imports except of items that cannot be produced in Britain, rebuild domestic industry by giving it free access to the entire home market, direct investment away from foreign industry and into British industry, and put the British people back to work by means of the natural expansion of the industrial sector that would come about through these policies and by a massive scheme of new public works programmes.

It is simple when you think about it. What is lacking is not the solution itself but a government with the strength and the will to put it into effect by defying the vested interests of international money power.

The name of the author of this article has been withheld in order to spare him victimisation at his place of higher education.

WHO MURDERED THE CZAR?

74 years on, vital details of the butchery of the Russian royal family are still being hushed up, says JAMES THURGOOD

THROUGH the process of *glasnost*, Russia is now witnessing the disgorging, one by one, of the murky secrets of red tyranny, beginning with the 1917 Revolution and its immediate aftermath. Not the least of these surrounds the murder of Czar Nicholas, the Czarina and their son and four daughters at Ekaterinburg in July 1918. Indeed, this city has only quite recently been restored to its old name, having during Soviet times been referred to as 'Sverdlovsk', after the very man who played a major role in the killing of Russia's last royal family. Along with the name change, there has been an official admission of the nature of the family's deaths; and earlier this year bodies were found in a grave close to the city which are thought to have been theirs, although their are some who dispute this.

To all this, most westerners will respond, in a combination of smugness and naivety, by saying: "Yes, now the Russians are finding out what we have known all along." But this is not quite the case. Most of the revolting deeds for which communism has

been responsible in Russia have been common knowledge in the western world for some time. What has very definitely not been common knowledge in the West — because in the so-called 'democracies' a censorship exists that is just as effective as any exercised by the Soviets, albeit that its methods are very different — is the identity of the majority of the perpetrators of communism and its grisly crimes. Indeed, now that the Soviet system has collapsed there is probably a good deal more free enquiry and free debate on such matters than there has ever been this side of the former Iron Curtain.

WHO WERE THE CRIMINALS?

The discovery of remains that may possibly be those of the Czar and his family sparked off a series of articles in the British press on the subject of their murders. The articles no doubt did some good in as much as they served as reminders to some of those who may have forgotten of the foul circumstances in which the family were killed. But all of them without exception failed, as most

previous disclosures of communist crimes have failed, to disclose exactly who the criminals were and, perhaps more importantly, what they were.

On April 5th 1991 Sotheby's of London offered for sale by public auction a copy of the Sokolov Archive, an almost complete record of an investigation carried out after Admiral Kolchak's White Army had recaptured Ekaterinburg and the surrounding area of Western Siberia. One copy of the complete dossier, with all its sworn statements, had been given to the *Times* correspondent Robert Wilton, who was present at every stage of the investigation, and it formed the basis of his book *The Last Days of the Romanovs*, published in London in 1920.

Wilton's book has since been consigned to almost total obscurity and is barely, if ever, mentioned when discussion of the murder of the Czar and his family gets into the papers. It was not, to this writer's knowledge, mentioned in any of the recent rash of articles to which reference has been made.

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Yet the book is one of the very few which give a proper insight into what actually took place, why it took place and who and what people were responsible.

When Kolchak's forces took possession of Ekaterinburg the Admiral tried at once to find out what had happened to the Czar and his family, who were known to have been held captive in that city. A lawyer, one M. Starynkevich, was assigned the task, but after it had become clear that his investigations were lacking in thoroughness he was replaced, on Kolchak's orders, by Nicolai Sokolov, a young examining magistrate from Penza.

Sokolov's findings were thorough and, so far as is known, complete. Not least, they reveal the personages behind the crime as well as the gory details of how it was committed.

NOT RUSSIANS

As Ivor Benson says when speaking about the Sokolov Archive in his book *The Zionist Factor*, "A fact of major importance emerges: The Czar and his family were not killed by Russian revolutionaries."

According to Wilton in *The Last Days of the Romanovs*, the family was initially guarded by Russian soldiers who had joined the revolutionary camp. However, by the beginning of July 1918 it was becoming clear to the party chiefs who had appointed them that they were beginning to show some sympathy for their captives. Coarse, drunken and rabidly revolutionary though they were, they did possess some modicum of human feeling and sentiment, and the more they got to know the members of the royal family the more their personal hatred towards them abated, even though they may have continued to hate the institution they represented. Avdeiev, the Russian who had been in charge of the house where the family was kept, was dismissed and the soldiers were moved to quarters across the road.

One of the soldiers in question later related his feelings as they formed as a result of contact with the family. Wilton in his book described the change:-

"He had begun with hatred in his heart. The Czar was the head of the capitalistic system, the greatest capitalist of them all. To destroy him was to destroy capitalism itself - the Social Democratic programme had made it all so plain to him. He watched the crowned enemy of all mankind, the 'drinker of the people's blood,' as he walked about the garden, and listened to him exchanging simple, homely words with the other warders. His notions began to waver. This was not a bad man: he was so human, so kindly, just a man like other men, and even better. Then the idea occurred to him that it was wrong to desire his death. What harm could he do? Why not let him escape? Yes, it would be much better if he went away; and the children too; they had done no harm, and the Czarina also. She was proud. Not simple and homely, like the Czar; but let her also go. If she had done harm, she had also suffered."



THE DOOMED FAMILY

The Czar and Czarina, with their children. They were all gunned down in a small room in Ekaterinburg in an operation supervised by Yurovsky and carried out on the orders of Sverdlov, head of the Cheka. Recent revelations of the crime carefully avoid mention of the true identity of the criminals.

REPLACEMENTS SENT FOR

Men with a streak of decency in them, such as this one, apparently were not of the type wanted as guards for the royal family, and clearly they had to be got rid of. The man who made the change was Yankel Yurovsky, son of a local Jewish ex-convict and head of the Ekaterinburg section of the Cheka (the earliest forerunner of the better known KGB). To replace the Russians, Yurovsky brought with him a new squad of ten soldiers believed to be of German-Magyar descent. From their scribbles on the walls of the house, it appears that they may have been imported from Hungary. The Russian soldiers were given the task of mounting guard outside the house until the evening of July 16th, when all their weapons were collected and handed over to Yurovsky.

To whom was Yurovsky responsible? Nominally, he answered to the Urals Regional Council of Deputies, who earlier had been given responsibility for the fate of the royal family after they had been taken prisoner at Ekaterinburg while on their way westwards by train from Tobolsk, in Siberia. The Council of Deputies consisted of five

members: Beloborodov, the only Russian, and Goloshchekin, Safarov, Volkov and Syromolotov, all Jews. The Urals branch of the Cheka, according to Wilton, was run by Goloshchekin, Efremov, Chustkevich and three other Jews whose names are not on record. In effect, however, Yurovsky took orders from Yankel Sverdlov, supreme head of the Cheka, another Jew. We take up the story of the days just before the murder as described by Wilton:-

"This last week of their lives must have been the most dreadful one of all for the Romanovs. Brutal and bestial as the Russians had been in the early part of their wardenship, they were preferable, even at their worst, to the silent ruthless torture applied by Yurovsky, who was also a drunkard. He and his band watched them literally like a cat watches a mouse. He was polite to the Czar and spoke softly to Alexis; he even permitted a priest to come and say prayers, which comforted Alexandra and the poor captives unspeakably; yet there is evidence that never had they looked so utterly, hopelessly wretched as under the tutelage of the Jew. This man's brothers and sisters describe him as a 'cruel tyrant

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WHO MURDERED THE CZAR? (Contd. from prev. page)

who would not hesitate at anything to attain his ends."

And Wilton continued:-

"The man and his executioners only waited for the signal that was to come from Yankel Sverdlov. Everything was ready for the murder. The victims had been adequately tortured. Goloshchekin, the... sadist, licked his lips in pleasurable anticipation."

THE END

Count Nikolai Tolstoy, the author, described the end of the family in an article in the *Daily Mail* on May 11th of this year:-

"At midnight on July 16th, Commisar Yurovsky, commander of the guard on the Imperial Family, woke them and their companions and ordered them to accompany him to a small room on the ground floor of the house.

"The group consisted of the Czar, who carried his invalid son Alexis — the young Czarevich and heir to the fantastic riches of all the Russias — in his arms, his wife the Czarina, their beautiful teenage daughters Olga, Tatiana, Maria and Anastasia, the family doctor, a maid and two servants. The prisoners were ushered into a grim, empty room lit by a single naked bulb. A few moments later the evil-looking Yurovsky entered with ten of his guards. "Without warning the assassins opened fire on their victims, shooting round after round into the helpless mass of groaning and bleeding bodies. Determined to ensure that no-one escaped to tell the tale, the guards trampled and slipped among their victims, lashing with their rifle-butts at anything which moved.

"The wounded girls were bayoneted to death by Yurovsky's sadistic henchmen. The 14-year-old haemophiliac Czarevich moaned feebly in pain, upon which Yurovsky himself stepped forward and fired two or three shots point-blank into the body until it lay still."

The family's killers had arranged some time beforehand a cover-up story to explain what had happened, and this for a time was gullibly accepted in the West. Accordingly, it was reported in *The Times* of London on July 22nd 1918 that there had been a conspiracy by counter-revolutionaries to rescue "the tyrant Romanov," and that the Central Committee in Moscow had accepted the decision of the local Urals Committee to shoot him. The rest of the family, *The Times* said, had been moved to a place of safety.

After becoming aware, however, that the Sokolov investigation had revealed the true facts of what had taken place, the Bolsheviks in Russia changed their story, announcing that the Soviet authorities at Perm had brought to trial 28 persons accused of murdering the royal family and its retinue. One Yakhanov was said to have admitted that they had arranged the murder to bring discredit on the Soviet authorities.

"FURTHER ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS THE TRUTH"

Speaking of this second cover-up manoeuvre, Ivor Benson states in *The Zionist Factor*:-

"In a further attempt to suppress the truth or confuse the issue, the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association in London published a statement by the first man who had been asked by Admiral Kolchak to investigate the fate of the Czarist family. Starynkevich, who, as it turned out, was himself a Jew, declared that no trace of Jewish involvement had been found. As Wilton points out, Starynkevich would have known perfectly well that the Urals Regional Council of Deputies responsible for the fate of the Royal Family consisted of five members: Beloborodov, the Russian dummy as president, and Goloshchekin, Safarov, Volkov and Syromolotov, all four Jews; and that the Cheka was run by Goloshchekin, Efremov, Chustkevich and three other Jews. It was these men who were entrusted with the task of wiping out the Royal Family."

An interesting sequel was mentioned by Wilton in *The Last Days of the Romanovs*. Describing some of the things coming to light in Sokolov's investigation, he said:-

"In the death chamber there was a curious inscription in German, written by a man of some culture — not Yurovsky, therefore, but perhaps one of the two men from the *Chrezvychaika* whom he had left in charge of the house on his departure. It was an adaptation of Heine's lines on the fate of Belshazzar:-

"*Belsatzar ward in selbiger Nacht
"Von seinen Knechten umgebracht."*

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

This worldwide conspiracy for the overthrow of civilisation and for the reconstitution of society on the basis of arrested development, of envious malevolence and impossible equality, has been steadily growing. There is no need to exaggerate the part played in the creation of Bolshevism and in the actual bringing about of the Russian Revolution by these international, and for the most part atheistical, Jews. It is certainly a very great one; it probably outweighs all others. With the notable exception of Lenin, the majority of the leading figures are Jews. Moreover, the principal inspiration and driving power comes from the Jewish leaders.

Winston Churchill (in 1920)

"He had omitted the conjunctive 'aber', which comes in the poet's line after 'ward', and then, having first written 'selbigen', had changed it to 'seinen', feeling perhaps that these modifications were necessary to fit the occasion. Perhaps unconsciously he also converted Belsazar (as Heine spells the name) to Belsatzar. The writer was quoting a Jew whose poem expatiates on the overthrow of a Gentile sovereign who had offended Israel..."

Count Tolstoy, being of Russian aristocratic extraction and a man in close contact with Czarist circles in the West, almost certainly is aware of the identities of the key players in the gruesome drama, for in his *Daily Mail* article he goes so far as to mention the Sokolov investigation, with which he clearly is familiar. Nowhere in the article, however, is the race of Sverdlov, Yurovsky, Goloshchekin and the rest of the gang mentioned. Either Tolstoy included this in his original draft of the article and it was struck out by the editor before publication or, much more probably, he excluded any such mention in the first place, knowing full well that there was not the faintest chance of the *Mail* printing it.

THE RACE THAT CAN DO NO WRONG

These facts are not highlighted here, as some will claim, for the purpose of promoting 'anti-semitism'. Jews are not the only people in the world to have produced murderous assassins from among their numbers; other races have had their share of sub-humans of the kind responsible for the death of the Czar and his family.

But the essential difference is that in the case of non-Jewish atrocities there has not usually been anything like the same attempt to conceal the origins of the culprits. In all official and 'orthodox' accounts of the 'Holocaust' accompanying World War II, for instance, Germans reported to have committed crimes have been named as Germans, Latvians as Latvians, Ukrainians as Ukrainians, Hungarians as Hungarians, and so on. Even where it is admitted that some atrocities were committed on the allied side, there is no effort to hide the nationality or race of those who were guilty, whether these be British, American, Russian or any others.

It is this writer's belief that the same standard of openness and honesty should apply to crimes where Jews are found to be the responsible parties. Hence the revelations made in this article. If such revelations are not to be permitted, or if writers are frightened to make them for fear of being labelled as 'anti-semites', this is only going to provide fuel for the theory that Jewish interests exercise a special censorious power which prevents the world knowing of the misdeeds of their own kinsfolk, and that no revelations of Jewish works may ever get into print unless they reflect flatteringly and glowingly on the members of that tribe.

Such a supposition, I suggest, would not in the long run be good for the Jews.

GARBAGE FOR OUR KIDS

COLIN VERNON looks at two 'politically correct' books which the educational authorities are passing off as literature for schools

IT IS WIDELY KNOWN that the GCSE syllabus will soon include *Neighbours* and 'Allo, 'Allo as examples of modern literature. Could things get worse than this? They already have, according to Professor Jeffrey Richards in a robust article entitled 'Censors stifling Britain's greatest heritage', which appeared recently in the *Daily Mail*.

"In many schools," wrote the Professor, "English literature is neither English nor literature." Of the ten set texts prescribed by one examination board, only one is pre-twentieth century; many emanate from America and the Coloured Commonwealth; and half the authors cannot be found in the *Oxford Companion to English Literature*. To put it another way, Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare, John Milton, Henry Fielding, Jane Austen and Sir Walter Scott will be meaningless names to the teenagers of the nineties.

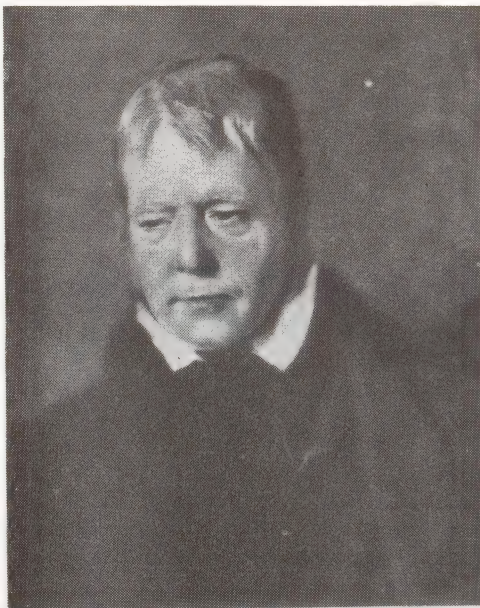
It is tempting to stay with Professor Richards and look more closely at the discipline (or, as he says, indiscipline) of cultural studies which we have to thank for this appalling situation. He has, however, thoughtfully provided us with the titles and authors' names of two set books, and these are indeed worthy of closer inspection.

NO LITERATURE

Brother in the Land (by Robert Swindells) was published in 1984. The writer is said to be Secretary of his local 'peace movement', and his story deals with the trials of some survivors of a nuclear holocaust in a north country town. This, in the text, is called 'Skipley', but in the blurb on the jacket it becomes 'Shipley', perhaps indicating that the OUP jacket compiler — lucky man — had been excused from having to read the book. This, by the way, was in the children's section of our library, and had last been issued to a borrower in August 1991 — which probably says it all from the young reader's point of view. From my own standpoint, it came over as a depressing, tedious, poorly constructed effort which never came within a mile of being qualified to be called literature.

Roll of Thunder, Hear my Cry, also in the children's section, is by Mildred Taylor, a black American. Published in 1976, it deals fictionally with the lives of some Mississippi negroes in the 1930s. The content can be summarised by saying that a great deal of wallowing in self-pity is nicely balanced with a near-pathological hatred of all things white.

Laughing white faces are pressed against



SIR WALTER SCOTT

One of the great writers who will become unknown to many British schoolchildren if trendy educationalists have their way.

the school bus windows as the black children are splashed with mud and filth. The black children are doled out grubby second-hand books cast off by the white school. The black kids dig a deep hole in the flooded dirt road which knocks out the white kids' school bus on its way home. "Oh how sweet was well-manoeuvred revenge," says young Cassie, the heroine and narrator.

The adult Whites in the tale are store-keepers bent on fleecing the black families, plantation-owners plotting to get hold of a black man's land, youths intent on corrupting a black boy, and a mischievous bunch who while away the hours of darkness roving around in their trucks and cars setting fire to people who offend them.

SAMPLES OF TEXT

But perhaps we could accept all this if the book itself qualified as a literary masterpiece. After all, no-one is perfect: Chaucer could not resist the odd naughty word or scene; *The Merchant of Venice* is regarded by some as a trifle anti-semitic; and the wickedly ungallant Anthony Trollope indicated he would not be severely put out if Moslem ladies covered their faces completely! However, a couple of quotes will assist us in our quest to judge Miss Taylor's opus. In the first, the lovable Cassie has lured a white girl, Lillian Jean, into the woods for the express purpose of picking a quarrel and beating her up:-

"After the first shock of my actually laying hands on her, she fought as best she could, but she was no match for me. I was calm and knew just where to strike. I punched her in the stomach and buttocks and twisted her hair, but not once did I touch her face... She tried to pull my hair but couldn't, for I had purposely asked Big Ma to braid it into flat braids against my head."

In my second quote, T.J., the only nasty black boy, is defending his actions to the others:-

"Who needs y'all anyway? I been tired of y'all hangin' around for a long while now, but I been too nice to tell ya... I should've known better. What I look like, havin' a bunch of little kids 'round me all the time and me here fourteen, near grown."

Now I would call this literary garbage. But, by the crazy precepts of structuralism, modernism and multi-racialism the book is of course 'politically correct'. On the other hand, to decent hard-working nationalist Mums and Dads it is an obscenity directed against their race and culture. Professor Richards deplores the loss of our traditions and leaves it there. That is not enough. Parents, aunts and uncles, grandparents and friends need to tell teachers, councillors or MPs, whoever is in range: "This time you have gone too far. The education of our youngsters is a trust which you have broken. We will take no more."

Look at what your boy or girl is studying at school and tell us about any similar rubbish you discover. This writer will be happy to review it when there is space.

Food for thought

Mediocrity rises over the horizon of a dying race as its last great ideal, total mediocrity, renunciation of all greatness and distinction of any kind whatever. Also mediocrity of the racial bloodstream — anyone can come in now, not only on our terms, for there are no more terms, and there are no racial differences, everything is dull, eventless **mediocre!**

The weakening of the will is not hard-put to find an ideology which rationalises it as 'progress', everything desirable, the aim of all previous history. The democracy-liberalism complex lies to hand, and it acquires in such times the meaning of **death**, of race, nation and culture. There are no human differences, everyone is equal, men are women, women are men, the 'individual' is everything. Life is a long holiday, whose main problem is devising new and more stupid pleasures. There is no God, no State. Off with the head of anyone who says there is a mission, who wishes to resurrect Authority.

FRANCIS PARKER YOCKEY
Imperium

AFRICAN MADNESS

JOHN MORSE takes a look at the current state of affairs in the banana republic of 'Zimbabwe', the land that once was prosperous and orderly Rhodesia

IF there is one modern dogma that nobody is allowed to question, it is that the whole of the African continent must be taken out of the control of the White Man and given its so-called 'independence' under what is known, in another piece of fashionable gobbledegook, as 'majority rule'.

If there is one thing that proves that the modern world has lost its marbles it is the fact that official 'public opinion', from left to right, from deepest crimson to brightest blue, can require belief in such a piece of nonsense that flies so blatantly in the face of all sense, all reason and all experience.

Just look at the record of what has happened since the European powers, headed by all the governments of every party stripe that have run Britain since the end of the war, ignominiously scuttled their African empires.

Whatever the shortcomings of European rule in Africa, when it was firmly in place there was relative prosperity and little starvation. Above all, there was law and order.

Anyone can now see what has replaced all this. No-one who is able to think straight can regard it as good.

Over the last thirty years, all the old inter-tribal conflicts have picked up again where they left off when the White Man first appeared in Africa. Civil war, massacre and genocide (whether of majority by minority or the other way round) have resumed. Economic ruination has settled upon the continent, not lessened by the corruption, tyranny, incompetence and sheer clownishness of the new native governments. Resources are being depleted and destroyed by exploding populations subsisting, to the extent they do at all, more and more on hand-outs of money and technology from the taxpayers of the white nations — who get little back from their largesse. Famine is now rampant.

To cap the woes of 'independent' Africa, its peoples are now being ravaged by an unstoppable epidemic of AIDS. In some countries, such as Uganda, a quarter to a third of the population are now thought to be HIV-positive.

RUIN COMES TO RHODESIA

One typical example of the outcome of 'independence' is the banana republic of 'Zimbabwe', once the orderly and civilised white state of Rhodesia.

Its corrupt and brutal red dictator Robert Mugabe, installed in power by Mrs.

Thatcher 11 years ago, is typical of the new ruling class of Black Africa. Mugabe's closest ally is Kim Il Sung, the long-standing communist dictator of North Korea and one of the last of the old-fashioned red tyrants. Kim's régime trained the notorious 'Zimbabwean' Fifth Brigade, a personal force at



MUGABE

Seen here shaking hands with Britain's ex-Premier Margaret Thatcher, who helped instal him in power.

Mugabe's disposal which he used in the early 1980s in a genocidal pogrom against his enemies of the Matabele tribe.

The *Herald* newspaper, the 'Zimbabwe' Government's official mouthpiece, recently published a full-page tribute to Kim, describing him as "the greatest man in all ages and countries." When another of Mugabe's closest mates, Nicolae Ceausescu of Rumania, came to grief in 1989, he is said to have been so shocked that he did not eat for three days.

But Mugabe's doings do not stop at fulsome brown-nosing towards such birds of a feather with himself as these. A recent rumour in 'Zimbabwe's' capital of 'Harare' (formerly Salisbury) — whose main streets are now named after red revolutionary heroes — was that one issue of *Time* magazine had been banned in the country because it detailed some facts about the millions that Mugabe and his late wife had salted away into their bank accounts down the years.

These facts include Mrs. Mugabe's bid to buy London's Dorchester Hotel with money from the 'Save the Children' Fund.

PEOPLE'S PITIFUL EXISTENCE

Meanwhile, as Mugabe lives it up with

international junketing (just recently he was on holiday in Ireland) his people are trying to survive on a porridge of river silt and crushed tree bark. For 'Zimbabwe' is suffering its worst drought in history, and widespread famine is threatening. This is at least in part probably due to the stupendous destruction of forest and vegetation, not just in 'Zimbabwe', but right across Central Africa, by uncontrollably expanding black populations and their livestock. This has critically changed rainfall patterns.

Mugabe's Government was warned last July about an impending shortage of maize — the African staple diet — but insisted on selling the crop abroad for maximum profit.

The whole state of the country is reaching the point where even some Africans are having second thoughts about the outcome of 'majority rule'. One observer says that they have sickened at the sight of Mugabe's overfed soldiers and ministers — one-time anti-Rhodesian bush terrorists, most of whom are now bulging out of their combat fatigues on the fat of the land they have looted. A possible pointer to the general state of behaviour of those who run 'Zimbabwe' is the fact that no less than 80 per cent of the personnel of the armed forces are reckoned to be HIV-positive. At least one cabinet minister is known to have died of AIDS.

PREFERENCE FOR WHITES

Ordinary Blacks, it seems, many of whom are unemployed, nowadays say they would far rather work for white bosses than black ones. One African houseboy is reported to have said: "Black bosses are incompetent and corrupt. They pay their staff less than Whites do and they treat them like dogs." He added that, if given the chance, he would vote for a white parliamentary candidate.

As if tacitly conceding that it is only Whites who can make the country work, employers nowadays openly advertise for secretaries with 'blue eyes', not 'brown eyes'.

The rest of Black Africa is in no better state than 'Zimbabwe'. In fact some countries are in an even bigger shambles. In some places government authority has disappeared altogether, leaving nothing but unfettered local banditry behind it because no-one can impose order.

Meanwhile, in spite of all this, the international powers are pressing harder than ever for South Africa, for long the last bastion of order and civilisation on the Dark

Contd. on page 20

RACE
AND
NATION



The Editor
'Spearhead'
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Welling
Kent DA16 3DW

LETTERS

SIR: The news last night was delivered by an announcer who, as usual, took great liberty with the ethics of impartiality. This time he badgered and bullied a police inspector over the matter of punishment levied on two constables who had apprehended an ethnic wrongdoer after he had beaten up, first his wife, then a WPC sent to investigate the former incident. The constables had, in carrying the man away in their patrol car, spoken their minds to him in no uncertain way — perhaps understandable after what had happened to their lady colleague. However, the arrested man had, with incredible aforethought, attached to his person a hidden tape-recorder — switched on!

Thus, ready-made evidence of the naughty words and home truths from the guardians of the law.

It seemed not to have occurred to the wimpish newscaster that the on-the-record evidence of the constables' unflattering remarks was so 'pat' as to have been an obvious set-up.

For how else was the arrestee so certain of his coming apprehension as to be so significantly prepared to entrap the police?

A disgusting piece of one-sided reporting but not unfamiliar to the those accustomed to the controlled media.

B.E. BIGGS
Church Crookham, Hants.

SIR: Scottish Television has, in its latest effort to promote multi-racialism, really gone over the top. In the *Take the High Road* series the most recent import into the cast is a black church minister — this series being about the lives of a small community in the Highlands!

What will they come up with next? An Asian introducing Gaelic TV programmes?

The people behind STV should be the ones to 'Take the High Road'!

T. TAYLOR
Cumnock, Ayrshire

SIR: A letter was published in *The Times* of June 6th from Sir Richard Body, MP, which greatly interested me and which, I think, will interest you.

The letter was about the Danish refer-

endum, the result of which Sir Richard considered did not accurately reflect Danish opinion. He had been asked by the organisers of the 'No' campaign to go to Denmark to advise on tactics and also to rebut the assertion that the British people were overwhelmingly in favour of the Maastricht Treaty.

He found that the 'No' lobby had scarcely any money to fight an adequate campaign — a mere 5 per-cent of the funds available to those who wanted a 'Yes' vote (shades of our own 1975 referendum!).

The 'Yes' campaigners were claiming that a 'No' result would involve the loss of 200,000 jobs (very big for a country the size of Denmark); that foreign investment would cease; that the other 11 members of the EC would just ignore the Danes, who would then be cut off from 'Europe'; that Danish farmers would be made bankrupt; and that the people of Britain were wholeheartedly in favour of the Danes voting 'Yes'. It was difficult to rebut these lying claims because of a shortage of cash.

If Major is pressurised into holding a referendum here, we can expect similar lying propaganda and a whole barrage of intimidation from the media concentrated on ensuring a 'Yes' vote.

What has particularly disgusted me is the way Denmark has been treated since the result of its referendum was declared. Although the outcome was a perfectly fair and democratic expression of the Danish people's views, since the result itself did not meet with the approval of the powers that be, the Danes have been menaced, bullied and threatened with dire consequences if they didn't reverse their decision.

What price democracy!

H.S. HALL
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

SIR: We hear that Air Marshal Harris was

regarded with affection by the bomber crews in World War II. Well, after the bombing of Nuremberg I doubt if that affection continued. I will quote from a book I have before me, *A Bodyguard of Lies*. In the book it was stated that Air Vice Marshal Donald Bennett tried to persuade Harris not to embark Bomber Command on a raid that could only be disastrous for the RAF. When ignored, he was overheard saying: "The blood is on their heads."

I will quote:-

"The BBC newscast on March 31st stated 96 bombers had failed to return. With aircraft crashing in England, the figure became 108. In all, 745 crewmen were killed or wounded, and a further 159, some of whom were wounded, were taken prisoner. Intelligence documents not intended for general circulation are said to have revealed that 53 bombers had in fact crashed in England, bringing the total to 160 aircraft; while yet another source, one which was only semi-official, would increase the number of crashes to 66 and the total to 178. German losses totalled five aircraft, with five more damaged. German dead, civil as well as military, totalled 129."

Our losses must have been in the region of over eleven hundred men. The book continued:-

"When the aircraft did get down, many of the crews were extremely angry, bitter and suspicious. The Pathfinder leader, Wing Commander Daniels, getting out of his aircraft, exclaimed to Bennett: 'Bloody Hell! Why did we have to go that way?' At the de-briefings, the crews' attitudes were similar."

This raid was of no consequence to the war. It was simply cocking a snook at the Germans for having their famous rallies at Nuremberg in the 1930s.

J. EVANS
World War II veteran

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BARNES TRILOGY, THE (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing this famous American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism*; *Blasting the Historical Blackout and Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979. 133pp.

BEHIND THE SCENE (Douglas Reed) £3.50. A reprint of the second part of the author's *Far and Wide*, published in 1953. The new themes are titled 'Zionism Paramount' and 'Communism Penetrant'. 93pp.

BEST OF ATTACK AND NATIONAL VANGUARD, THE £12.00. A selection of hard-hitting nationalist articles published between 1970 and 1982 in two uncompromising American magazines. 217 large pages.

BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM, THE (Prof. W.C. George) £1.00. The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE: INDEPENDENCE OR EXTINCTION* (Prof. Stephen Bush) £1.00. A strong plea for British independence from EC bureaucracy. 1990, 19pp.

CAMP OF THE SAINTS, THE (Jean Raspail) £5.00. A welcome reissue of this sensational novel about the destruction of the white race by Asian immigrant invasion. 1973, 311pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER, THE (Correlli Barnett) £10.95. A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country 1966. 76pp.

CONTROVERSY OF ZION, THE (Douglas Reed) £14.50. A best seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) £1.00. The fact-filled pamphlet that refutes the holocaust legends and has evoked Zionist frenzy. 28pp.

DILEMMA OF INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS, THE (Prof. R. Gayre of Gayre) 60p. Demonstrates the folly of enforced racial integration. 1966, 21pp.

DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY, THE (Wilnot Robertson) £7.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America — and not just simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

ELEVENTH HOUR, THE (John Tyndall) £12 hardback. Mostly written by the BNP leader in prison, this

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ENEMY OF EUROPE, THE (Francis Parker Yockey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00. Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples, written by Yockey and accompanied by a review of Yockey's work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

FORCED WAR, THE (David L. Hoggan) £21.00. The book for which revisionists have been awaiting for years. Described by Harry Elmer Barnes as "...the first thorough study of responsibility for the causes of the Second World War...the definitive revisionist work on the subject." 1989, 732pp.

FRAUDULENT GOSPEL, THE (Bernard Smith) £5.95. The third edition of a devastating exposé of the World Council of Churches and its support for communism and terrorism. 1991, 168pp.

FRENCH REVOLUTION, THE (Nesta Webster) £6.00. A much needed reprint of the counter-revolutionary classic that exposed the plotting behind the first great revolutionary bloodbath of modern history. 1919 (rep. 1988), xiv, 519pp.

GLOBAL MANIPULATORS, THE (Robert Eringer) £2.50. While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

GOODBYE OZ CULTURE (Nicholas Maine) £3.50. A hard-hitting exposure of the perils facing Australia from non-white immigration and of the establishment lies being used to promote it. The author is an active campaigner against the betrayal of our brother nation. 1990, 125pp.

GÖRING (David Irving) £9.00. A lively and original biography of one of the most colourful and controversial figures of the Third Reich. 1989, 573pp.

GRAND DESIGN, THE (Douglas Reed) £2.25. A behind-the-scenes look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL, THE (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well-written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

HITLER'S WAR (David Irving) £22.95. A revised and abridged version of *The War Path: Hitler's Germany 1933-39 and Hitler's War* (1977 ed.). 1991, VI, 857pp.

HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE (Prof. A.R. Butz) £2.40. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd edition 1977, 315pp.

HOLOCAUST ON TRIAL, THE (Robert Lenski) £14.20. The story of Ernst Zundel's second trial, with illustrations and verbatim extracts from the transcript. 1990, iv, 544pp.

HOLOCAUST STORY AND THE LIES OF ULYSSES, THE (Paul Rassinier) £7.75. A socialist ex-inmate of Buchenwald and Dora concentration camps destroys the holocaust legend. Rassinier was decorated for his work in the French Resistance, so this is one revisionist they can't smear. 1978, xviii, 447pp.

ICEBREAKER (Victor Suvorov) £16.99. A Russian defector shows how Stalin engineered the war with Germany and exploited it to advance world communism. 1990, xvii, 364pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.00. Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

IRON CURTAIN OVER AMERICA (John Beatty) £7.80*. Describes how America's foreign policy was distorted by minority interests. Contains important chapters on the Second World War, the communisation of China and the Middle East. 1951, 267pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Gibb Stuart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

LEUCHTER REPORT, THE (Fred A. Leuchter) £5.00. The evidence on 'gas chambers' by an American engineer that rocked the Zundel trial. Leuchter, in effect, testified that such installations could not have existed in German occupied Europe before or during 1939-45. 1988, 66pp.

MONEY BOMB, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £4.25. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

NAKED CAPITALIST, THE (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.

NAMELESS WAR, THE (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £5.75. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

NATIONAL SUICIDE: MILITARY AID TO THE SOVIET UNION (Anthony Sutton) £6.80. Shows quite conclusively that Soviet military technology is a creation of American aid. Exposes the myth of American 'anti-communism'. 1973, 83pp.

NEW UNHAPPY LORDS, THE (A.K. Chesterton) £6.00 hardback. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to drag mankind into a global police state. 1972, 288pp.

OTHER LOSSES (James Bacque) £4.50. Startling exposures by a French Canadian writer of the maltreatment and deaths suffered by German POWs under Eisenhower's occupying US troops after World War II. 1989, 230pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £25.00 hardback. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A special-

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

ANTHONY
G. SUTTON



WHO
FINANCED
THE REDS
IN
RUSSIA?
(See
opposite
page)

ist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.
RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.
RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.
RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.
RED PATTERN OF WORLD CONQUEST (Eric Butler) £3.75. A distinguished Australian patriot shows that the advance of communism has been assisted by the weakness and treachery of western leaders. New ed. 1985, 115pp.
RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.
SABOTAGE AND TORTURE (Barbara Cole) £12.00. The story of the framing and maltreatment of white airmen in Robert Mugabe's 'Zimbabwe'. 1988, 209pp.
SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS (Nesta Webster) £7.25. A standard authority on the most important secret societies undermining civilisation and Christianity in the 200 years up to the early 1920s. Reprint of 1924 edition, 419pp.
SELF-DETERMINATION? THE QUESTION ULSTER MUST ANSWER (Richard Cameron) £5.99* The author's solution of self-determination for Ulster under the Crown may be contentious, but the book makes plain the neglect and mismanagement to which the province has been subjected by direct rule. 1992, 192pp.
SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED, THE (W. Grimstad) £2.50. Examines not only the 'holocaust' but

other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.
SPECTRE OF POWER (Malcolm Ross) £6.00. The campaigning Canadian schoolteacher describes the vendetta against him by a powerful minority. 1987, 165pp.
STATE SECRETS (Count. Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.
THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £2.50. An exposure of the illegitimate power-structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.
THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.
TORPEDO RUNNING £5.00. An illustrated magazine-sized survey of the writing career of historian David Irving. XII, 14pp.
TRADITIONALISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.
TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the Government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations.* 1979, 24pp.
UNCONDITIONAL HATRED (Capt. Russell Grenfell) £8.00. An exposure of the hate campaign against Germany before and during World War II conducted by British politicians, together with its disastrous consequences. 1953, 273pp.
UNHOLY ALLIANCE, THE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25. A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by communists and Zionists to misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

USES OF RELIGION, THE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.
VENTILATIONS (Wilnot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.
VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.
WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.
WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. A book that has aroused considerable controversy among nationalists by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. The author is an expert on the links between finance and politics. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.
WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.
WHAT 1992 REALLY MEANS (Dr. Brian Burkitt & Mark Baimbridge) £1.50. Two academic economists show the dangers to Britain from involvement in the Single European Market. A booklet packed with facts and figures. 1989, 44pp.
ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.
ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £9.75. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history. 1986, 216pp.
ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK, THE £2.00. A 12 page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 78p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the recent 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 78p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 28p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 48p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.25 post-free.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sowing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

Gulf War: Moslem threat. This leaflet points out how the war in the Middle East has exposed big internal

divisions in Britain, with many Moslems on one side and most of the indigeneous population on the other - another indicator of the harmful consequences of the multi-racial and multi-faith society.

Asian extremism: our coming disaster. Leaflet highlighting the threat to public peace and order in Britain resulting from Islamic fanaticism. Calls for an end to Moslem and all other non-white immigration.

If we were black... Leaflet drawing attention to special favours and privileges granted to ethnic minority groups by national and local government, and calling on Whites - particularly the young - to fight for their rights.

Hong Kong Chinese: no room here! Leaflet opposing Government plan to admit a quarter of a million or more Hong Kong Chinese into Britain.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains how vast numbers of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free-trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Stop unemployment: ban imports! Similar to the above leaflet but more up to date. Calls for a prohibition of imports of all goods that Britain is able to produce herself.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting Loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

Election warm-up leaflet. This leaflet has been prepared specially for areas where the BNP plans to put up candidates for elections, whether parliamentary or local government. It precedes the final leaflet bearing the candidate's name, and is designed for 'warm-up' purposes. Based on the 'Rights for Whites' theme, it is especially valuable for areas where immigration and race are a big issue.

Smash the IRA! Leaflet calling for an end to the pussy-

footing policy applied to IRA murderers by successive governments since the 1960s and urging all-out war against the terrorists.

Britain's Eleventh Hour. Up-to-date anti-EC leaflet warning the British public about the menace to our country posed by the moves towards European Union. **Stop the defence cuts!** Leaflet calling for a halt to the dangerous cuts in Britain's armed services.

Fed up? Revival (updated) of a very popular and successful nationalist leaflet first produced in the 1970s. Gives a short synopsis of the main policies on which the BNP campaigns.

Wake up Scotland! Leaflet specially designed to bring the BNP message to Scotland.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.10 for 1,000 and £4.65 for 2,000.

BNP Posters (large)

Tomorrow belongs to us! Picture of young couple with Union flags and mountain scene in background. Poster is in three colours and measures 17.7in x 24.85in. *Price: 1-9 copies 30p each; 10-19 copies 26p each; 20-49 copies 20p each; 50 copies or over 15p each. Postage cost should be estimated on basis of one poster weighing app. 12g.*

BNP Posters (medium)

THREE-COLOUR POSTER

Hong Kong Chinese: no room here! Poster version of leaflet on same theme (advertised in leaflet section). Contains photo of crowd of Chinese. 1-9 copies 15p each; 10-19 copies 13p each; 20-49 copies 10p each; 50 copies or over 7½p each.

TWO-COLOUR POSTERS

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Poster version of leaflet on same theme (advertised in leaflet section). Collage of riot photos.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with machine gun.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets 1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo

Contd. overleaf

ON THE MARCH IN WALSALL

BNP returns to West Midlands in impressive demonstration in defence of Whites

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY staged its first major event in the West Midlands for some time when the party marched through the Bloxwich district of Walsall on July 18th. The BNP has at last started to pick up some momentum in the region after a period in which activity and growth there had not matched the successes achieved in other regions.

The developments that led to the march began earlier this year when a white youth, Paul Carter, was walking home with some friends from a pub and was attacked and stabbed to death by a gang of Asians. Since that time, anger has been mounting within the local white community, and there have been many calls for the BNP to effect a presence there and bring to the public its message of opposition to the multi-racial society.

After a successful 'Day of Action' in the area on the 6th June, which met with a great deal of local support, the party decided to follow this up with a march and rally the following month.

In view of its limited number of activists in the West Midlands, the party did not expect as high a turnout as it has achieved in some other areas. Nevertheless, the march and rally were impressively supported by contingents from other parts of the country. About 80 came from London and the Home Counties — the best turnout on a provincial activity from that area in the entire history of the BNP. Scotland sent about 20 activists — which, considering the much greater distance that had to be travelled, was an equally good achievement. Strong deleg-

ations also came from the East Midlands and North West England. Had Yorkshire and the North East managed better turnouts (from these regions combined, just Syd Carthew from Yorkshire was present), the event would have been even more impressive. More still would have been present had the party not been compelled, under police pressure, to abandon its original assembly point that had been announced in leaflets to the local public.

In the end, nearly 300 mustered for the march. The police chief in charge caused further difficulties by ordering the marchers not to carry flagpoles on the absurd grounds that these might constitute 'offensive weapons'. Flags therefore had to be detached from their poles and carried by hand. Quite obviously, this ruling was aimed at reducing the impact customarily made by the BNP flag party.

The police also redirected the march away from the route that had originally been agreed upon with the organisers, refusing to allow the marchers to proceed along one of the local high streets. Instead, the BNP had to limit itself to a route through a local council estate. The crowds normally lining march routes were not present, but nevertheless support from local residents was much in evidence.

The march culminated in a highly successful rally, which was addressed by Richard Edmonds, John Peacock (Midlands Regional Organiser), Local Walsall Organiser Simon Rowley and party leader John Tyndall. Dave Bruce raised a successful collection, half of the proceeds of which was



THE RALLY

Richard Edmonds addresses marchers at end of route

donated to the family of the murdered youth Paul Carter.

Not the least satisfying development on the day was the presence of some former West Midlands National Front supporters, who said they had been urged not to attend but came nevertheless. Some of them have now applied to join the BNP, and they are warmly welcome.

LAST YEAR it rained. This year we had glorious sunshine. And what better way to celebrate midsummer than by camping out under the stars in the Peak District of Derbyshire?

On Friday evening, June 19th, we met in Ambergate and made our way to the camp site in Shining Cliffe Wood, which is located in the Lower Derwent Valley.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at Whatstandwell Bridge, after which we returned to the camp site, where we sat around the camp fire talking well into the night.

On Saturday morning after breakfast, most members of our group went off to the Black Rocks at Cromford, where climbers were enjoying their healthy outdoor sport.

Mid-day back in Ambergate saw the arrival of many more nationalists from points north, south, east and west.

When our group was complete, it was decided that we would go direct to the Nine Ladies Stone Circle on Stanton Moor, where we knew a group of hippies were camped out.

With flags flying, we crossed the moor and walked straight through the hippie camp. We formed ourselves into a circle around the stones, and a ceremony was held which was dedicated to cleansing the site of the evil surrounding it.

The look of horror and utter amazement in the

drug-crazed eyes of the hippies was a sight to behold. As we made our way back across the moor, a hippie was seen to enter the circle and test the ground with a divining rod!

We certainly demonstrated that midsummer is not a festival exclusive to hippies or so-called 'travellers', and we were determined to make this year's midsummer celebration the very best ever.

The village of Youldgreave, with Well-Dressings in full bloom, was an ideal setting for our camp. After looking round at the colourful displays and enjoying a pleasant drink, we adjourned to the camp site.

After dark, we moved to the top of the field, away from the houses, and set up a barbecue. At midnight we celebrated the Solstice by sharing the bright Mead and by each proposing a

toast to race and nation, faith, folk and family.

The celebration went on well into the early hours of the morning, and a most enjoyable time

Contd. overleaf

HAVING A GOOD TIME

Organiser John Peacock is in centre (with tie)



ISLINGTON & CAMDEN

BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

EAST LONDONPO Box 300, Emma Street,
Hackney, London E2 7BZ**HILLINGDON**PO Box 275, Uxbridge,
Middlesex UB10 8XU**CROYDON & MERTON**PO Box 301, Carshalton,
Surrey SM5 4QW**SOUTH EAST LONDON**

PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

EPPING FOREST

PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 2DN

WEST KENT

PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT

113 Beaver Lane, Ashford TN23 2NX

SUFFOLK

2 Albert Road, Framlingham IP13 9EQ

MILTON KEYNESPO Box 811, Bradwell Common,
Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ**LUTON & DUNSTABLE**

PO Box 396, Luton, Beds. LU1 1YY

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PO Box 7, Ventnor, I.O.W. PO38 1RA

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PO Box 1, Torrington EX38 8HQ

SOUTH WALES

PO Box 214, Cardiff CF3 9YB

BIRMINGHAMPO Box 771, Great Barr,
Birmingham B44 9LZ**STOKE-ON-TRENT**

PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

LEICESTER

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the main units:-

PETERBOROUGHPO Box 211, Peterborough,
Cambs. PE3 8JE**NORTHANTS.**PO Box 72, Irthlingborough,
Wellingborough NN9 5XN**NOTTINGHAM**

PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

WEST NOTTS.

PO Box 5, Eastwood, Notts. NG16 3RN

NEWARK

PO Box 5, Newark, Notts. NG24 3LD

DERBY

PO Box 249, Derby DE21 9EG

CHESTERFIELDPO Box 174, Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S40 1FP

The BNP also has units in Richmond-on-Thames, Redbridge, Barking & Dagenham, Isle of Sheppey, Watford, Reading, Gloucestershire, Bristol & Bath, Stevenage, Bedford, Stourbridge, Walsall, Derby, Grantham, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Blackpool, Batley, Hull, York, Tees-side, Sunderland, Stirling & Alloa, Fife, Cumbernauld, Greenock, Lanarkshire, Ayr, Cumnock (Ayrshire), Aberdeen, Inverness and Portadown (N. Ireland). If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

MERSEYSIDE

PO Box 241, Liverpool L69 7JS

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

ROCHDALE16 Count Street, Rochdale,
Lancs. OL16 5LP**OLDHAM**

PO Box 10, Oldham, Lancs. OL8 2WW

BLACKPOOLPO Box 53, South Shore,
Blackpool FY4 1FS**LEEDS**

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

BRADFORD

PO Box 6, Thornton, Bradford BD13 3QF

HUDDERSFIELD

PO Box A43, Huddersfield HD1 4NN

DEWSBURY

PO Box 32, Dewsbury WF12 0YU

HALIFAX

PO Box 133, Halifax HX3 6HB

DARLINGTONPO Box 61, Darlington,
Co. Durham DL3 9RD**TYNE & WEAR**

PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

CUMBRIA

PO Box 7, Ulverston, Cumbria LA12 8LX

EDINBURGH

PO Box 719, Edinburgh EH4 2SR

GLASGOW

PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

PAISLEY

PO Box 72, Paisley PA2 0BH

TAYSIDE

PO Box 210, Dundee

AFRICAN MADNESS*(Contd. from page 14)*

Continent, to go the same way. Under the feeble rule of the current President, F.W. de Klerk, South Africa's Whites have already started to abdicate. Keeping pace with white surrender, the same tribal mayhem as prevails everywhere else in the continent is now more and more rearing its ugly head in South Africa too.

The most elementary common sense now

dictates that things in Africa should be pushed, not further in the direction of black rule, but back towards white rule — the one formula for keeping the continent in order. In all sanity, it is time for Whites not only to call a halt to the current capitulation but to turn the direction of events round again. Recolonisation by Europeans should be the order of the day for Africa, not decolonisation.

JOHN MORSE is the Editor of the British National Party paper British Nationalist.

SUCCESSFUL SUMMER CAMP*(Contd. from prev. page)*

was had by all.

The camp was attended by racial nationalists from various groups — people whose ultimate objective is the same but who see different ways of getting there.

It really was a wonderful weekend, and for me a pleasure to organise. If everyone enjoyed themselves as much as I did, then I can be quietly satisfied about that and hope for an even bigger turnout next year.

JOHN PEACOCK (Camp Organiser)

Find out about the British National Party

Send 34p for information pack to:-

P.O. BOX 117

WELLING

KENT DA16 3DW

(Telephone enquiries to: 081 316 4721)

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose.....